
ANNUAL REPORT



Manitoba Heritage Resources Impact Assessment Program

Fiscal Year 1996-1997

**Manitoba Culture, Heritage
and Citizenship
Historic Resources
Hon. Rosemary Vodrey
Minister**



***On the cover: Heritage resource impact assessment
of Main Street Norwood Bridges with exposed remnants
of the northeast bastion of Upper Fort Garry outlined
(photo courtesy Quaternary Consultants Ltd.)***

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A. Introduction

The Heritage Resources Act (1986) encourages and facilitates the preservation and protection of Manitoba's heritage resources. The Act provides for "heritage resource impact assessments" (HRIAs) to reduce the prospect of last minute discovery, and possible destruction, of heritage resources at land development sites. HRIAs are administered and facilitated by the Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship.

Heritage resources are works of nature or human endeavor that have cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic value. Artifacts such as stone arrowheads, broken pottery, or palaeontological fossils are all considered to be heritage resources. Encampment sites, homesteads, landscapes and buildings are also examples of heritage resources.

A heritage resource impact assessment is a written evaluation of the effect that a proposed development may have upon heritage resources at a site or a group of sites. The assessment outlines the project, describes the cultural and natural context of the development, identifies the impact of the project, and recommends ways to avoid or lessen its impact on heritage resources or human remains.

To facilitate the HRIA process, the Historic Resources Branch has established an extensive referral network with government permitting and licensing agencies. These referrals are examined to determine the potential for impact to known or potential heritage resources. Appendix 1 contains a summary of the screening criteria used to evaluate projects. These criteria are based upon a document prepared by the Association of Manitoba Archaeologists (1986).

It is often necessary to have an archaeologist examine a proposed project site to determine the presence or absence, nature and extent of heritage resources before an impact assessment is requested. This pre-impact assessment is conducted by Branch staff when there is reason to believe that heritage resources or human remains may be adversely affected by a proposed project. If significant resources are confirmed, an HRIA is conducted by a qualified archaeologist before the development proceeds. Frequently projects are monitored as they proceed, so that any heritage resources or human remains that may be uncovered can be identified and properly managed.

The following report summarizes the results of the HRIA activities that were conducted in Manitoba during the 1996-1997 fiscal year. Because projects often require more than one fiscal year to complete, there is no direct correlation between those identified as requiring either a pre-HRIA or HRIA and the number of field projects completed by either the Branch or heritage consultants.

For further information about *The Heritage Resources Act* or the HRIA process, please contact:

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Stone projectile points are examples of heritage resources





The Darlingford Memorial, built in 1921, is an example of a structural heritage resource



Dinnerware plates, cups and saucers are examples of historic heritage resources

B. Referral Screening

In 1996-1997, the Historic Resources Branch screened 1437 proposed development projects located within Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship's seven geographical regions (Figure 1) to identify those with potential adverse effects on heritage resources (Table 1). Of the projects screened, no concerns were identified with 1379 or 96% of them. The remaining 58 projects required further assessment to determine the extent and nature of potential impacts (Table 2).

Many of the types of developments, such as quarries and oil wells, are self explanatory; others require clarification. The Branch regularly reviews applications made to Manitoba Environment for the licensing of developments that are subject to provisions of *The Environment Act*. This act requires proponents to identify the effects their projects will have on natural and heritage resources. Branch staff also participate in a number of Technical Advisory Committees, comprised of departmental representatives throughout government, who meet regularly to discuss various projects.

The Lands Branch of Manitoba Natural Resources administers *The Crown Lands Act*. Applications for land use activities on Crown lands throughout the province are reviewed by the Historic Resources Branch. These applications range from permits, to leases and sales. In addition, lands released to First Nations as unfulfilled Treaty Land Entitlements are reviewed. These usually involve Crown land in remote portions of the Province.

Manitoba Rural Development also refers projects to the Branch. Most rural municipalities have formulated development plans describing acceptable land use activities. These plans can be amended and are reviewed regularly. In addition, adjacent municipalities have formed planning districts and have drafted development plans outlining types of acceptable land use practices. Amendments to these plans are also reviewed by the Branch. When new districts are formed, or previous development plans revised, the Branch provides an inventory of the heritage resources contained in the study area, as well as a basic policy statement (Appendix 2).

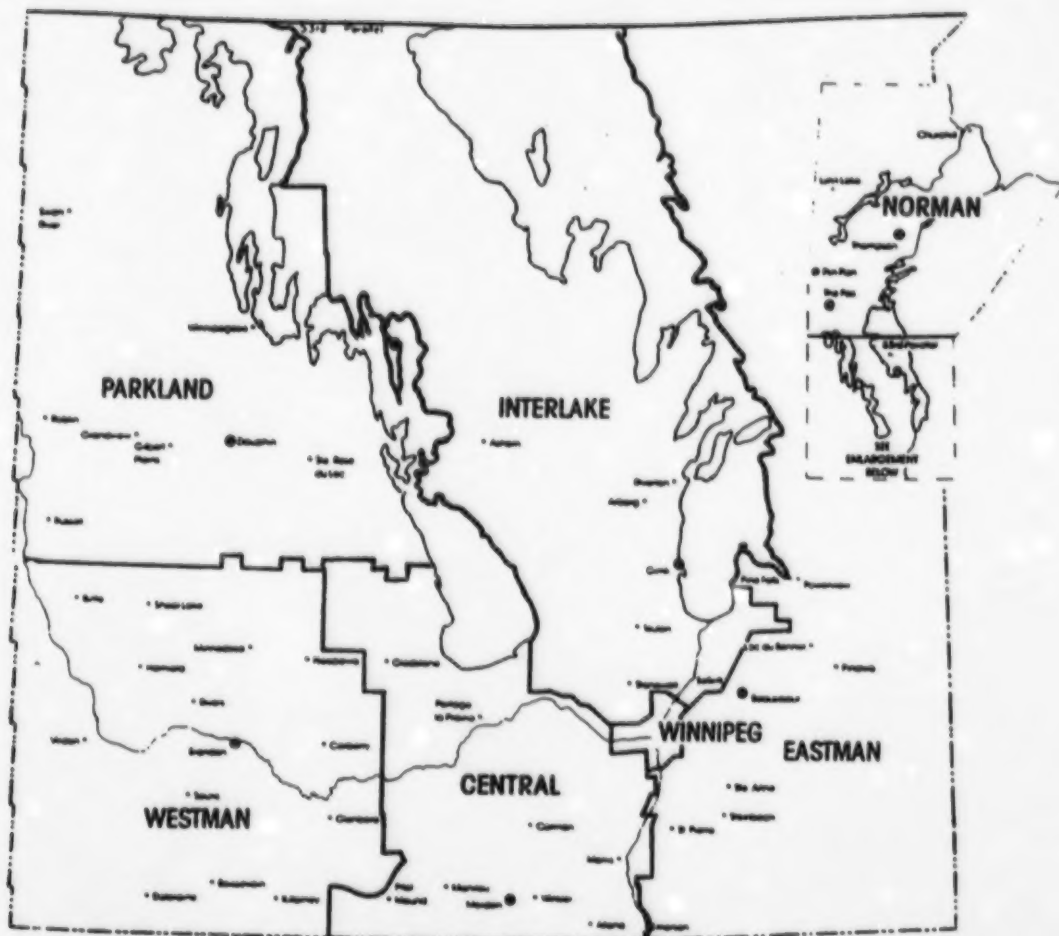


Figure 1. Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship's Regional Divisions

Table 1. Summary of 1996-1997 HRIA Screening by Departmental Region *

AGENCY		CENT	EAST	INTER	NORM	PARK	WEST	WPG	TOTAL
ENERGY & MINES	Quarries	7	71	94	26	13	4	0	215
	Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	90
ENVIRONMENT	Licenses	24	12	11	5	5	22	5	84
GOVERNMENT SERVICES	Land Management	19	12	9	9	16	8	3	76
HIGHWAYS	Planning	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	5
NATURAL RESOURCES									
Lands Branch	Exchanges	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	7
	Aboriginal Land Claims	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25
	Permits/ Leases	0	16	0	6	2	0	0	24
	Reservations	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Sales	4	14	21	7	38	4	0	88
Parks Branch		4	10	10	9	10	5	0	48
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Municipal Plans	11	10	0	3	4	3	0	31
	Planning Districts	4	1	8	2	1	10	0	26
	Subdivisions	7	69	1	11	75	24	0	187
	Zoning	7	18	1	0	0	0	1	27
	Infrastructure	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
MANITOBA HYDRO		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
MTS		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS		2	0	0	1	0	2	0	5
AGENCIES/ CORPORATIONS		0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
CITY OF WINNIPEG									
Rivers & Streams								382	382
Land Development Services	Subdivisions							60	60
Community Planning Committee	Zoning							38	38
Plan Winnipeg								2	2
Winnipeg Hydro		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1996-1997 TOTAL		90	248	157	105	166	179	492	1437

* CENT - CENTRAL; EAST - EASTMAN; INTER - INTERLAKE; NORM - NORMAN; PARK - PARKLAND; WEST - WESTMAN; WPG- WINNIPEG

Table 2. 1996-1997 HRIA Referrals Screened with Potential Impacts *

AGENCY		CENT	EAST	INTER	NORM	PARK	WEST	WPG	TOTAL
ENERGY & MINES	Quarries	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
ENVIRONMENT	Licenses	4	1	2	0	0	4	0	11
GOVERNMENT SERVICES	Land Acquisition	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HIGHWAYS	Planning	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	5
NATURAL RESOURCES									
Lands Branch	Permits/ Leases	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Sales	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
	Exchanges	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Transfers	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Planning Districts	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Subdivisions	2	1	0	1	3	1	0	8
	Zoning	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
MANITOBA HYDRO		0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS		0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
AGENCIES/ CORPORATIONS		0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
CITY OF WINNIPEG									
Land & Development Services	Subdivisions							2	2
1996-1997 TOTAL		16	9	10	9	5	7	2	58

* CENT - CENTRAL; EAST - EASTMAN; INTER - INTERLAKE; NORM - NORMAN;
PARK - PARKLAND; WEST - WESTMAN; WPG - WINNIPEG

C. HERITAGE RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED IN 1996-1997

To facilitate the HRIA process and to determine the presence or absence, nature and extent of heritage resources before an impact assessment is requested, Branch staff may carry out pre-impact assessments (pre-HRIAs) of proposed projects. A pre-HRIA consists of a physical examination of the location of a development and may include subsurface testing. Once the pre-HRIA is completed, the referring agency and developer are informed of the results of the investigation and, depending upon Branch findings, a HRIA may be required. If so, the Branch provides guidelines for conducting HRIAs and works with proponents to develop terms of reference for projects based on the pre-impact studies. These terms of reference and guidelines ensure that proponents' costs are minimized. Staff held 25 of the 35 heritage permits issued pertaining to pre-impact and impact assessments in 1996-1997. Development projects examined by Branch staff in 1996-1997 are summarized in Table 3.

The Branch's *Guidelines* describe the HRIA process. Because implementing provisions of *The Heritage Resources Act* involves collaboration between proponents and the Branch, the responsibilities of each within the review process are outlined in detail. The *Guidelines* consist of several components or "modules" dealing with one specific aspect of conducting a heritage resource impact assessment. Modules presently comprising the *Guidelines* are:

- I. An Introduction to Heritage Resource Impact Assessment
- II. Submission of a Development Proposal for Review by the Historic Resources Branch
- III. Land-Based Development Projects and the Screening Criteria Used to Evaluate Their Impact upon Archaeological Heritage Resources
- IV. Predicting the Locations of Heritage Resources in the City of Winnipeg
- V. Heritage Resource Management Consultants Operating in Manitoba
- VI. Contents and Format of a Heritage Resource Impact Assessment
- VII. A Guide to Completing the Manitoba Archaeological Site Inventory Form

Heritage consultants held 10 of the 35 heritage permits issued pertaining to pre-impact and impact assessments in 1996-1997. The results of these assessments are summarized in Table 4.

Table 3. Pre-HRIAs and HRIAs Conducted by the Historic Resources Branch 1996-1997

PROJECT	Permit	Project Archaeologist	Location and Region	Results
RIVERS WAYSIDE PARK	A9-96	P.M. Badertscher	SE 30-12-20 WPM WESTMAN	Heritage resources reexamined prior to proposed controlled burning
LAND ZONING AMENDMENT	A16-96	C.G. Hill	SW 3-12-8 EPM EASTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
CAMPBELL GROVE	A17-96	C.G. Hill	SW 8-13-8 EPM EASTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
DA-RE SUBDIVISION	A18-96	K.D. McLeod	R.L. 85 & 86, Parish of St. Andrew INTERLAKE	Middle to Late Historic middens recovered in the plow zone
LOCKPORT WATER TREATMENT PLANT	A21-96	C.G. Hill	R.L. 157 - 163, Parish of St. Andrew INTERLAKE	Heritage resources recovered outside of impact area
CROWN LAND SALE	A24-96	D.K. Riddle	NW 34-21-4 EPM INTERLAKE	No heritage resources recovered
PTH 21 UPGRADE	A25-96	C.G. Hill	Hamiota-Shoal Lake WESTMAN	Borrow areas identified for potential heritage resources
LAKE WINNIPEG EAST ACCESS ROAD	A25-96	C.G. Hill	Bloodvein River Access Road Crossing EASTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
PTH 21 UPGRADE	A25-96	C.G. Hill	Hamiota-PTH 45 WESTMAN	Borrow areas identified for potential heritage resources
PTH 10 UPGRADE	A25-96	C.G. Hill	McArdle Saltworks PARKLAND	Heritage resources recorded and flagged for Avoidance
LOUISIANA-PACIFIC	A26-96	D.K. Riddle	South of PTH 10 near Minitonas PARKLAND	No heritage resources recovered
PR 367 UPGRADE	A26-96	D.K. Riddle	Beautiful Lake Vicinity PARKLAND	No heritage resources recovered
PR 484 UPGRADE	A26-96	D.K. Riddle	Big Boggy Creek Crossing PARKLAND	No heritage resources recovered
PR 547 BORROW	A26-96	D.K. Riddle	Duck Mountain Park PARKLAND	No heritage resources recovered
FORT DUFFERIN	A28-96	K.D. McLeod	R.L. 33, 35, 37 & 39, Parish of Ste. Agathe CENTRAL	Middle to Late Historic middens recovered in the plow zone

PROJECT	Permit	Project Archaeologist	Location and Region	Results
HITCHING POST	A28-96	K.D. McLeod	R.L. 515, Parish of Ste. Agathe CENTRAL	Heritage resources still intact and protected
CHURCHILL RIVER DIVERSION	A31-96	D.K. Riddle	Wapisu, Threepoint, Footprint and Osik lakes NORMAN	Previously recorded sites revisited, new sites recorded and human remains excavated (See Page 23)
FALCON LAKE COTTAGES	A32-96	C.G. Hill	Falcon Lake EASTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
RUHR SUBDIVISION	A35-96	C.G. Hill	R.L. 8 & 9, Parish of Headingley CENTRAL	No heritage resources recovered
CHRISTIE ROAD SUBDIVISION	A36-96	C.G. Hill	560 Christie Road WINNIPEG	No heritage resources recovered
TWIN BEACHES SUBDIVISION	A37-96	C.G. Hill	Twin Beaches - Lake Francis area CENTRAL	Heritage resources recovered outside of proposed development area
CROWN LAND SALE	A38-96	C.G. Hill	Portage la Prairie area CENTRAL	Isolated 5000 - 1000 B.C. heritage resources recovered on surface of plowed field
CROWN LAND SALE	A38-96	C.G. Hill	SE 31-2-3 EPM CENTRAL	No heritage resources recovered
LAFARGE CANADA	A40-96	C.G. Hill	Quarry at Steep Rock Lake INTERLAKE	No heritage resources recovered
CEDAR BAY SUBDIVISION	A41-96	C.G. Hill	Cedar Bay area NORMAN	No heritage resources recovered
PIONEER BEACH SUBDIVISION	A45-96	C.G. Hill	SW 12-17-13 EPM EASTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
CROWN LAND SALE	A51-96	C.G. Hill	DjMh-6 (SW 29-7-28 WPM) WESTMAN	Possible burial mound recorded and assessed as being of low potential for disturbance
ST. ANDREWS ON THE RED CHURCH	A55-96	K.D. McLeod & P.M. Badertscher	R.L. 62, Parish of St. Andrew INTERLAKE	Remote sensing in cemetery identified unmarked burials (See Page 25)
REPAP	A60-96	D.K. Riddle	National Mills Site PARKLAND	Heritage resources recovered and effects of logging recorded (See Page 28)
PELICAN LAKE COTTAGES	A62-96	C.G. Hill	Pelican Lake WESTMAN	No heritage resources recovered

PROJECT	Permit	Project Archaeologist	Location and Region	Results
PELICAN LAKE COTTAGES	A62-96	C.G. Hill	Pelican Lake WESTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
MILLWOOD RESOURCES	A63-96	C.G. Hill	Quarry locations in Miami area CENTRAL	No heritage resources recovered
ORCHARD DAM	A64-96	C.G. Hill	NW 15-5-7 WPM CENTRAL	No heritage resources recovered
RIVER MOUTH SITE	A65-96	C.G. Hill	Lee River area EASTMAN	1000 B.C. - 1640 A.D. Human remains removed from eroding riverbank (See Page 29)

Table 4. Summary of HRIAs Conducted by Heritage Consultants in 1996-1997

Proponent	Permit	Heritage Consultant	Location and Region	Results
CITY OF WINNIPEG	A8-96	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	Main/Norwood Bridges WINNIPEG	Late to Recent Historic Period debris recovered (See Page 19)
CITY OF BRANDON	A14-96	Northern Lights Heritage Services	Pipeline near Assiniboine River WESTMAN	1893 City of Brandon Pumping Station recorded (See Page 21)
CENTRA GAS	A29-96	Northern Lights Heritage Services	Brandon, Killarney, Souris & Melita Areas WESTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
TRANSCANADA PIPELINE	A47-96	Western Heritage Services	Firdale Loop WESTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
BRANDON 1997 CANADA GAMES INC.	A48-96	Northern Lights Heritage Services	Dinsdale Park, Brandon WESTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
MANITOBA HYDRO	A52-96	Northern Lights Heritage Services	230 kV Line Neepawa to Brandon WESTMAN	No heritage resources recovered
MANITOBA HYDRO	A56-96	Northern Archaeological Adventurers	Sipiwesk Lake NORMAN	Human remains and associated artifacts collected (See Page 27)
MANITOBA HYDRO	A61-96	Northern Lights Heritage Services	66 kV Line Ruttan Mine to South Indian Lake NORMAN	No heritage resources recovered
CITY OF WINNIPEG	A68-96	Quaternary Consultants Ltd.	Main/Norwood Bridges WINNIPEG	Monitoring ongoing, report to be filed with 1997 heritage permits
MANITOBA HYDRO	A72-96	Northern Archaeological Adventurers	Poplar Point, Southern Indian Lake, Western Locality NORMAN	Mitigation of 1800 to 1821 trade-post site (See Page 31)

D. RESULTS OF MAJOR PROJECTS

New knowledge and useful information were generated by several of the projects conducted in 1996-1997. Eight projects have been selected for further elaboration.

Projects are summarized by name, location, proponent, archaeologist conducting the study, a brief discussion of the project's results and title of the permit report. Heritage permit reports for these projects are on file with the Historic Resources Branch. Reports are made available for research purposes upon request and can be examined during the Branch's hours of operation.

Project: **Main Street-Norwood Bridges**

Location: **Main Street Crossing of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, Winnipeg**

Proponent: **City of Winnipeg, Streets and Transportation Department**

HRIA Conducted by: **Quaternary Consultants Limited**

Heritage Permit Number: **A8-96**

Results: Quaternary Consultants obtained this permit to conduct monitoring of an excavation at the south abutment preparatory to the linkage with the new road system. The monitoring was completed in May 1996.

Excavations at the south abutment were initiated in 1995 and concluded in May 1996, when a section at the eastern edge of the abutment foundation was excavated to a depth of 227.6 ASL. This excavation extended 6 m east of the abutment and encountered recent fill consisting of ash, cinders and household debris. The artifacts recovered were diagnostic of the Late to Recent Historic period and have been attributed to early 1900 commercial activities connected with the Arctic Ice Company and the Rat Portage Lumber Company.

The new Main Street Bridge was tied into the existing street system through a combination of widening and reconfiguring the current roadway. A section of Main Street, as far north as York Avenue, was rebuilt during the project. The excavation components of this reconstruction was monitored by Quaternary Consultants.

The monitoring project recorded several post-1885 deposits beneath the street surface which were the result of water main, sewer, and drainage system excavations which had been infilled with gravel mixed with current debris. Of major cultural significance was the exposure of architectural features relating to Upper Fort Garry. The footings of part of the original north, east and south walls, the northeast bastion, the Men's House, the Recorder's House and the Sales Store were surveyed. Two major loci contained artifacts associated with the 1835 to 1881 period of fort occupancy. One is an amorphous, uncribbed refuse pit containing large quantities of faunal remains, floral material and structural debris. Several ceramic dinnerware sherds and clay pipe stems were also recovered. The second locus consisted of a cribbed feature, apparently associated with the Cookhouse, used as a disposal area after its function as a food storage cellar was superseded. The ceramics from both loci were dominated by many identifiable Spode-Copeland patterns.

Artifact Repository: **Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, MB**

Reference: **Quaternary Consultants Limited**
Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation of the Northbound Norwood Bridge Construction Project, September 1996. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg.



Street level view of the northeast bastion from Upper Fort Garry exposed in the north bound lane of Main Street in 1996 (courtesy Quaternary Consultants Ltd.)

Project: City of Brandon Alternative Water Supply

Location: Curran Park near Brandon Manitoba

Proponent: City of Brandon

HRIA Conducted by: Virginia Petch, Northern Lights Heritage Services

Heritage Permit Number: A14-96

Results: In 1994, the City of Brandon secured capital funding for the Alternative Water Supply Project under the Canada/Manitoba Infrastructure Works Program. A pipeline system was required to transport the water supply into Brandon and, given the potential for heritage resources within the study area adjacent to the Assiniboine River, the City of Brandon was requested to conduct an HRIA. In August 1995, Northern Lights Heritage Services was retained to monitor the pipeline excavations.

Both banks of the Assiniboine River and the upper terraces toward Curran Park were monitored during subsurface excavations. Soils consisted primarily of flood silt and sand with no horizon development. In May 1996, construction workers uncovered the foundation of a large brick building. These remains proved to be the 1893 water pumping station. Historical information indicated that Brandon's first water treatment structure was used until 1905 when it was replaced by the existing treatment plant. Some time later the building was demolished, the basement in-filled and the area landscaped.

Northern Lights Heritage Services examined the backfill that had been removed from within the former structure and, while the dirt contained numerous yellow brick fragments, no other architectural materials such as window glass, nails or wood were noted. The concrete floor of the structure sat 3.3 m below the present ground surface. A 12 m section of the 1 m thick north foundation wall was exposed and removed. Monitoring of excavations allowed the archaeologists the opportunity to record methods of wall construction, partial window locations and interior brick features. It was concluded that the short period of use of the water treatment facility may have been related to unusually high and unexpected flooding of the Assiniboine River in 1905.

Artifact Repository: Northern Lights Heritage Services, Winnipeg, MB

Reference: Virginia Petch, Northern Lights Heritage Services
The City of Brandon Alternative Water Supply Heritage Resource Impact Assessment Monitoring Component, November 1996. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg.



Photo of recovered structural remains of the Brandon Water Pumping Station (courtesy Northern Lights Heritage Services)

Project: Churchill River Diversion

Location: Wapisu, Threepoint, Footprint and Osik Lakes

Proponent: Manitoba Hydro

HRIA Conducted by: David K. Riddle, Historic Resources Branch

Heritage Permit Number: A31-96

Results: During June to August, the archaeological survey and shovel test program initiated within the Nelson House Section of the Churchill River Diversion in 1994 was completed on Wapisu, Threepoint, Footprint and Osik lakes and the interconnecting sections of the Rat, Burntwood and Footprint rivers. Twenty-two previously unrecorded sites were identified and two previously unknown burials were located and mitigated.

Twelve sites were shovel tested on Wapisu Lake and nine of these were reduced from a Medium to a Low ranking for *in situ* resources. The remaining three sites maintained a Medium ranking. The 1996 excavations completed the site inventory on Wapisu Lake and recommended the excavation of seven sites.

A total of 11 sites were investigated in the Threepoint Lake locality. Included within this was the assessment of GkLr-11 (Oto-Who-Win), the largest testing and mapping program undertaken at any site in this section of the Churchill River Diversion. This site has been inhabited for the past 5000 years and is considered by the present Nelson House First Nation residents to be an important cultural legacy. Additional testing was recommended at two of the sites in the Threepoint Lake locality and nine were recommended for excavation. This is a much higher percentage of sites recommended for further research than in the other portions of this section of the Churchill River Diversion, reflecting the cultural importance of this lake.

In the Footprint and Osik lakes locality, work began in the main portion of Footprint Lake and by the end of the field season, Footprint Lake, the channel north of the main body of the lake, the Footprint River and a portion of Osik Lake were fully assessed. Twenty-two previously unidentified sites were recorded and all but four were tested. These four sites will be tested in 1997. Twenty-eight previously recorded Medium ranked sites were also investigated in this locality in 1996. Three retained their Medium ranking, 20 were reduced to a Low ranking and 5 were downgraded to Nil ranking. Of the 88 archaeological sites now recorded in the Footprint and Osik lakes locality, a total of five were recommended for excavation. The northern area of Osik Lake has yet to be completely resurveyed.

Artifact Repository: Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, MB



Roderick Spence (left), Ron Francois, Riel Cloutier and Jason Francois excavate GkLr-8, a multi-component site located on Threepoint Lake

Reference:

David K. Riddle, Historic Resources Branch

Final Report on Archaeological Investigations Undertaken in the Nelson House Section of the Churchill River Diversion During the 1996 Field Season, March 1997. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg.

Project: St. Andrews on the Red Church

Location: River Lot 62, Parish of St. Andrew

Proponent: St. Andrews on the Red Church

HRIA Conducted by: K. David McLeod and Patricia M. Badertscher, Historic Resources Branch

Heritage Permit Number: A55-96

Results: In 1995, the Historic Resources Branch was requested to conduct remote sensing in the St. Andrews on the Red Cemetery to identify unmarked burial locations so that they could be mapped and avoided. The study was also implemented to delineate areas that could be opened for future burial plots.

An EM-38 electromagnetic ground conductivity survey, used in the 1992 HRIA prior to church foundation repairs, was implemented for the 1996 survey. The survey was begun in the eastern end of the church property in an area that had originally contained a stone fence. It was possible that burials were located just outside and/or immediately adjacent to the fence. The locations of all standing stones, stone covers and fallen gravestones in each grid were recorded to facilitate data analysis. Permanent reference points were installed throughout the cemetery to assist in recreating the grid.

Twenty-three 10 m² grids, covering an area of 2400 m², had been surveyed by the end of October 1996. Analyses of the data has been ongoing and maps have been produced which pinpoint unmarked burial locations. The intent of the project, to survey the entire cemetery on the south, north and east sides of the church, will take several years to complete.

Artifact Repository: No artifacts collected; data on file with the Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB

Reference: K. David McLeod & Patricia M. Badertscher, Historic Resources Branch
Electromagnetic Ground Conductivity Survey at St. Andrews on the Red Church: 1995 and 1996. Ms on file Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg.



Electromagnetic ground conductivity survey in progress at St. Andrews on the Red Church in 1996

Project	Sipiwesk Lake
Location:	Sipiwesk Lake
Proponent:	Manitoba Hydro
HRIA Conducted by:	Brian J. Smith, Northern Archaeological Adventures
Heritage Permit Number:	A56-96

Results: Archaeological investigation at the Cross Portage Burial Site, GhLh-1, located on the northeastern shore of Sipiwesk Lake, was undertaken for Manitoba Hydro to assess the condition of a known cemetery site and to determine if any human remains had been disturbed by the high water levels experienced in 1996.

Archaeological reconnaissance conducted on September 24, 1996, established that accelerated bank erosion had disturbed at least two burials. Manitoba Hydro had erected a protective structure, but this had also been destroyed. Human remains were scattered on the beach and there were four artifacts assumed to be associated with the burials. Pedestrian survey above the eroding bank indicated that additional graves were present at the site and in immediate danger of disturbance. The artifacts, if related, suggest a late 1800s or early 1900s date for the interments.

Artifact Repository: Manitoba Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB

Reference: Brian J. Smith, Northern Archaeological Adventures
Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Cross Portage Burial Site, GhLh-1; Sipiweesk Lake,
Manitoba. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources
Branch, Winnipeg.

Project: REPAP: National Mills Site
Location: NW 34-24-4 EPM
Proponent: REPAP
HRIA Conducted by: David K. Riddle, Historic Resources Branch
Heritage Permit Number: A60-96

Results: This permit was obtained to record the parameters of a large pre-360 BP site that had been impacted through REPAP's stockpiling of cut lumber. Lithic artifacts were located along the entire 1.5 km staging area, the road allowance and in spoil heaps on both sides of the road. Several hundred cores, lithic reduction flakes and several finished tools were observed during the site assessment. One heavily disturbed area at the extreme east end of the site proved to be the most productive, with more than 90% of the site assemblage found at this location.

The site is located on a glacial Lake Agassiz beach ridge between elevations of 350.5 and 358.1 m ASL. The ridge was formed during a post-Campbell phase of the lake between 9500 and 9000 BP. The site assessment determined that intact cultural materials are present in undisturbed wooded areas adjacent to the road, north of the easternmost end of the log storage area. The investigation further determined that the main locus of the site on the highest point of the ridge has been severely impacted by logging activities. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site were restricted to two 3000 to 1500 BP projectile points. The range of artifacts recovered indicates that the site was used primarily as a lithic reduction workshop and camp site. It was recommended that this area be revisited periodically to locate newly exposed portions of the site. It was also recommended that shovel testing be conducted to determine the extent of intact subsurface heritage resources.

Artifact Repository: Manitoba Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB

Reference: David K. Riddle, Historic Resources Branch
Impact Assessment and Mitigation Recommendations for the National Mills Site - FeMj-2.
Ms on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch,
Winnipeg.

Project: River Mouth Site

Location: Lee River

Proponent: Historic Resources Branch

HRIA Conducted by: C. Gordon Hill, Historic Resources Branch

Heritage Permit Number: A65-96

Results: This permit was obtained in October 1996 to examine a previously recorded site when Mr. Ray Tuokko notified the Historic Resources Branch that he had located a human burial eroding out of the bank at EcKx-37, the River Mouth Site.

This site has been damaged by artificially high water levels since the 1954 construction of the McArthur Falls hydro-electric dam. Surface collection at the site has recovered Agate Basin, Oxbow, McKean, Pelican Lake, Avonlea, Laurel, Blackduck and Sandy Lake associated materials.

The burial was exposed when a block of the shoreline slumped away from the bank. A small portion of a skeleton was uncovered, partially contained in the bank and in the slumped block. Excavation was initiated by placing the outline of a 1 m square excavation block on the top of the bank and by clearing off the area from the vertical face of the slumped block. As excavation proceeded, the burial pit outline became apparent in the stratigraphy of the vertical bank. The pit was approximately 0.9 m deep and 1.1 m wide near the base.

Excavation produced the remains of a second individual. To facilitate removal, sorting and description, the remains were separated as "younger" and "older". Both skeletons were tightly flexed and appeared to have been laid in the pit facing east. Several artifacts were found in association with the burials. The younger individual had approximately eight bone bracelets around each forearm. Several specimens displayed decorations, which varied from edge notching to incised zig-zag lines. Several beaver incisors and a triangular biface were found associated with the "older" individual. A barbed bone harpoon fragment was imbedded in the older persons' scapulae. The surrounding bone had started to heal prior to death.

Artifact Repository: University of Winnipeg and the Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, MB

Reference C. Gordon Hill, Historic Resources
A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Investigations at the River Mouth Site, EcKx-37.
Ms on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch,
Winnipeg.



View of the eroding bank at the River Mouth Site along the Lee River

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Project: Upper Churchill River Diversion: Mitigation HeLu-2

Location: Poplar Point, Southern Indian Lake, Western Locality

Proponent: Manitoba Hydro

HRIA Conducted by: Brian J. Smith, Northern Archaeological Adventures

Heritage Permit Number: A72-96

Results: Excavations at HeLu-2 centred on three historic fur trade buildings dating to the early 1800s. The site is situated on the western shore of Southern Indian Lake approximately 5 km north of the exit of Lake Opachuanau, a widening of the Churchill River, into Southern Indian Lake. The site is experiencing accelerated erosion and was assessed as an "Urgent" priority site for mitigation in 1994. HeLu-2 contains two loci of heritage resources which are considered related, despite being 60 m apart. The southern locus contained the remains of two fur trade buildings, while the northern area contained at least three building remnants.

Fifty-nine excavation units were completed at the site and a total of 2,973 artifacts were recovered. Date of post occupation was determined to be after 1800, but prior to 1821. The buildings in both loci were log constructed, contained wood floors and were heated by a single fireplace built of rocks with a clay chimney. All structures appeared to have decayed naturally, with site abandonment probably occurring due to the dynamics of the fur trade.

Excavation was assisted by 36 people who participated in a public archaeology program through the Leaf Rapids National Exhibition Centre.

Artifact Repository: Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, MB

Reference: Brian J. Smith, Northern Archaeological Adventures
Archaeological Investigations within the Upper Churchill River Diversion 1996
Archaeological Mitigation: HeLu-2, Poplar Point, Southern Indian Lake, Western Locality.
MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch,
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Smith, Brian J.

- 1996 Archaeological Investigations within the Upper Churchill River Diversion 1996 Archaeological Mitigation: HeLu-2, Poplar Point, Southern Indian Lake, Western Locality. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.**
- 1997 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Cross Portage Burial Site, GhLh-1; Sipiwesk Lake, Manitoba. MS on file, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, Winnipeg, MB.**

APPENDIX 1. HERITAGE RESOURCES SCREENING CRITERIA

1. **Proximity to known heritage sites** To a great extent, the availability of natural resources such as food, shelter and water determined human settlement in the past. Consequently, new heritage resource sites are generally associated with these resources and other heritage resource sites that have already been identified.
2. **Proximity to areas previously investigated for heritage concerns** An area such as a planning district or rural municipality, which has already been inventoried for heritage resources, is less likely to contain unidentified heritage resources.
3. **Size of project** It is assumed that the larger the land area to be affected, the more likely heritage resources will be a matter of concern.
4. **Prior use and/or land disturbance** It is recognized that previous land modification activities will have adversely affected the integrity of any heritage resources that may be present.
5. **Archival data available** In addition to archaeological data, environmental, historical and geographical materials are used to gain knowledge about the locations of developments.
6. **Proximity to watercourses and bodies of water** Because water is required for plant, animal and human existence, heritage resource sites are usually associated with water resources.
7. **Landform features to be affected** Certain landforms, such as former beach ridges of glacial Lake Agassiz, are known to be associated with early human occupation of the province.

APPENDIX 2. BASIC POLICY STATEMENT RELATIVE TO HERITAGE RESOURCES

Objectives:

1. To identify heritage resources in the municipality.
2. To preserve and protect the heritage resources.
3. To encourage the public awareness of, understanding of and appreciation for the heritage resources.

Policies:

1. The municipality shall encourage and facilitate the identification of heritage resources in the district.
2. The municipality shall endeavour to preserve and protect its heritage resources through the judicious use of statutory prohibitions in demolition, restrictive zoning by-laws, subdivision control procedures, issuance of development permits, design regulation by-laws, and designation of heritage sites.
3. The municipality shall encourage the formation of a municipal heritage committee in order to identify, commemorate and protect heritage resources and to provide a source of advice on heritage issues.

Implementation:

1. To ensure that heritage resources are not lost without the opportunity for proper exploration, the municipality should request the local municipal heritage committee, where one exists, and the Manitoba Historic Resources Branch to identify sites and to delineate areas with high heritage resource potential.
2. In order to preserve and protect the heritage resources, the municipality should designate municipal sites, upon the advice of the local heritage committee, and should enact a by-law to provide for the protection of any Municipal Heritage Sites, as provided for under *The Heritage Resources Act*.

3. Furthermore, the municipality shall refer any proposed development, subdivision, change in land use, demolition, alteration or similar activity which may affect an identified site or the areas delineated as having high heritage resource potential to the municipal heritage committee and the Manitoba Historic Resources Branch for review and comment.
4. To encourage the public awareness of and appreciation for the heritage resources, the municipality should erect commemorative markers, prepare informational material, support educational programs and provide assistance, as deemed appropriate.

Definitions:

"Designation" refers to the process of legally protecting sites, whether by the Province, as set forth in Part II of *The Heritage Resources Act*, or by the local municipality, as set forth in Part III of the said Act.

"Heritage Resource" includes:

- (i) a heritage site; and
- (ii) any work or assembly of works of nature or of human endeavour that is of value for its archaeological, palaeontological, prehistoric, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic features.

"Heritage Site" means any site containing heritage resources that has been designated.

"Municipal Heritage Committee" means a group of persons appointed, by by-law, by a municipality to provide advice to the municipality on heritage issues as described in *The Heritage Resources Act*, s 34(i) (e).

"Municipality" means any locality the inhabitants of which are incorporated and continued under the authority of *The Municipal Act* or some other Act of the Legislature, and includes a rural municipality, an incorporated city, town or village, a local government district and includes Northern Manitoba as defined in *The Northern Affairs Act* and any locality within Northern Manitoba for which provision is made in that Act, and includes the council or other body or persons authorized to act for a municipality as so defined.

"Site" means, as the case may require:

- (i) an area or a place; or
- (ii) a parcel of land; or
- (iii) a building or structure; or
- (iv) an exterior or interior portion or segment of a building or structure; within the province.